

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试辅导用书

理工类模拟试题及解析

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环球网校学习卡

环球职业教育在线 组编

王霞 主编



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“全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试辅导用书”是根据职称英语等级考试进行专业类别划分的，包括《综合类模拟试题及解析》、《理工类模拟试题及解析》和《卫生类模拟试题及解析》。

本套丛书与已出版的《职称英语等级考试核心词汇》和《职称英语考试实战基础教程》同属一个系列。丛书旨在为备考职称英语考试的考生提供在考前实战演练的机会，力求在短时间内提高考生的应试能力。

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前 言

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试是由国家人事部组织实施的一项全国性的考试,考试分为三个专业类别:综合类、理工类和卫生类,每个专业类别的考试各分为 A、B、C 三个等级。根据《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》的规定,职称英语等级考试分为六大题型:“词汇选择”、“阅读判断”、“概括大意与完成句子”、“阅读理解”、“补全短文”和“完型填空”。为了帮助广大备考职称英语考试的考生在较短的复习时间里熟悉职称英语考试的这六种题型,尤其是较好地熟悉“阅读判断”、“概括大意与完成句子”和“补全短文”这三种职称英语考试中特有的题型。并掌握它们的解题技巧和解题思路,在考试中取得较为理想的成绩,我们编写了这套全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试辅导用书。

本套丛书严格根据职称英语考试大纲的要求进行选题,每个类别包括 10 套题。作者在模拟题的编写过程中参考了历年来职称英语考试所呈现的出题特点和出题趋势,以使书中的模拟题难度接近考试难度。考虑到职称英语考试是分级别考试,所以每本模拟题中的 10 套题包括 3 套 A 级题、3 套 B 级题和 4 套 C 级题。

职称英语考题有这样一个特点“相邻级别考题相互渗透”,即 C 级考题中通常会有部分 B 级考题出现;B 级中既可能有 C 级的部分考题,还可能有 A 级中的部分考题;A 级中可能会出现 B 级中的部分考题。因此建议考生在使用这套丛书的时候,除了用自己报考级别的模拟题进行练习以外,可以同时关注相邻级别的模拟题,如,C 级的考生在复习精力和时间允许的情况下建议可以练习 B 级的模拟题。

本套丛书注重职称英语考试六大题型的解题思路和解题技巧分析,还摘选了一些历年来具有代表性的职称英语考题,旨在使考生在模拟练习的过程中提高自己的英语水平和应试能力,从而最终顺利通过考试。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有疏漏之处,恳请广大考生和诸位同行批评指正。

王霞
2005 年 12 月

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职称英语等级考试理工类 A 级

模拟试题第一套

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	得分
得分							

第一部分：词汇选择（第 1~15 题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

下面共有 15 个句子，每个句子均有一个词或短语划有底横线，请从每个句子后面所给的四个选项选择一个与划线部分意义最相近的词或短语。答案请填入题前的括号内。

- () 1. The curious look from the strangers around her made her feel uneasy.
A. difficult B. worried C. anxious D. unhappy
- () 2. The conference explored the possibility of closer trade links.
A. rejected B. investigated C. proposed D. postponed
- () 3. He has a passionate interest in music.
A. enthusiastic B. perfect C. practical D. funny
- () 4. We derive knowledge mainly from books.
A. deprive B. obtain C. descend D. trace
- () 5. He has a very outgoing personality and makes friends very easily.
A. capacity B. character C. reality D. attitude
- () 6. The room was furnished with the simplest essentials, a bed, a chair, and a table.
A. supplied B. gathered C. grasped D. made
- () 7. The local government decided to merge the two firms into a big one.
A. motivate B. combine C. compact D. nominate
- () 8. He emphasized a feasible plan which can be accepted by the both sides.
A. favorable B. possible C. formal D. genuine
- () 9. When does the next train depart?
A. pull up B. pull down C. pull out D. pull in
- () 10. His novel depicts an ambitious American.
A. writes B. sketches C. describes D. indicates
- () 11. The town is notable for its beautiful scenery in winter.
A. similar B. prompt C. profound D. famous
- () 12. He is assigned to oversee the production of the assembly lines.
A. supervise B. watch C. suspect D. predict
- () 13. He decided to overcome his shortcomings.
A. convert B. convict C. conquer D. convey

- () 14. Soldiers have to obey orders.
 A. reply to B. apply for C. abide with D. abide by
- () 15. She wore a gorgeous Victorian gown which was said to be worth thousands of dollars.
 A. beauty B. splendid C. expensive D. simple

第二部分：阅读判断（每题 1 分，共 7 分）

阅读下面这篇短文，短文后列出了 7 个句子，请根据短文的内容对每个句子作出判断。如果该句提供的是正确信息，请选择 A 项；如果该句提供的是错误信息，请选择 B 项；如果该句的信息文章中未提及，请选择 C 项。

Plants and Mankind

Botany, the study of plants, occupies a peculiar position in the history of human knowledge. We don't know what our Stone Age ancestors knew about plants, but from what we can observe of preindustrial societies that still exist, a detailed learning of plants and their properties must be extremely ancient. They have always been enormously important to the welfare of people, not only for food, but also for clothing, weapons, tools, dyes, medicines, shelter, and many other purposes. Tribes living today in the jungle of the Amazon recognize hundreds of plants and know many properties of each. To them botany has no name and is probably not even recognized as a special branch of "knowledge" at all.

Unfortunately, the more industrialized we become the farther away we move from direct contact with plants. And the less distinct our knowledge of botany grows. Yet everyone comes unconsciously on an amazing amount of botanical knowledge, and few people will fail to recognize a rose, an apple, or an orchid. When our Neolithic ancestors, living in the Middle East about 10,000 years ago, discovered that certain grasses could be harvested and their seeds planted for richer yields the next season, the first great step in a new association of plants and humans was taken. Grains were discovered and from them flowed the marvel of agriculture: cultivated crops. From then on, humans would increasingly take their living from the controlled production of a few plants, rather than getting a little here and a little there from many varieties that grew wild and the accumulated knowledge of tens of thousands of years of experience and intimacy with plants in the wild would begin to fade away.

botany 植物学

marvel 令人惊奇的事(人), 奇迹

- () 1. It is logical that a detailed learning of plants and their properties must be extremely ancient.
 A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
- () 2. People can't survive without plants.
 A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
- () 3. Tribes living today in the jungle of the Amazon teach botany to their children at school.
 A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
- () 4. Our direct contact with plants grows with the process of industrialization.
 A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

- () 5. Today people usually acquire a large amount of botanical knowledge from textbooks.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
- () 6. People living in the Middle East first learned to grow plants for food about 10,000 years ago.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
- () 7. Once mankind began farming, they no longer had to get food from many varieties that grew wild.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

第三部分：概括大意与完成句子（每题1分，共8分）

阅读下面这篇短文，短文后有2项测试任务：（1）1~4题要求从所给的6个选项中为第2~5段每段选择1个正确的小标题；（2）第5~8题要求从所给的6个选项中选择4个正确的选项，分别完成每个句子。请将答案写在相应的位置上。

Museums in the Modern World

Museums have changed. They are no longer places for the privileged few or for bored vacationers to visit on rainy days. *Action* and *democracy* are words used in descriptions of museums now.

At a science museum in Ontario, Canada, you can feel your hair stand on end as harmless electricity passes through your body. At the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, you can look at 17th century instruments while listening to their music. At the Modern Museum in Sweden, you can put on costumes provided by the Stockholm Opera. As these examples show, museums are reaching out to new audiences, particularly the young, the poor, and the less educated members of the population. As a result, attendance is increasing.

More and more, museums directors are realizing that people learn best when they can somehow become part of what they are seeing. In many science museums, for example, there are no guided tours. The visitor is encouraged to touch, listen, operate, and experiment so as to discover scientific principles for himself. He can have the experience of operating a spaceship or a computer. He can experiment with glass blowing and papermaking. The purpose is not only to provide fun but also to help people feel at home in the world of science. The theory is that people who do not understand science will probably fear it, and those who fear science will not use it to the best advantage. Many museums now provide educational services and children's departments. In addition to the usual displays, they also offer film showings and dance programs. Instead of being places that one should visit, they are places to enjoy.

One cause of all these changes is the increase in wealth and leisure time. Another cause is the rising percentage of young population. Many of these young people are college students or college graduates, they are better educated than their parents. They see things in a new and different way. They are not content to stand and look at works of art; they want art they can participate in. The same is true of science and history. In the US, certain groups who formerly were too poor to care about anything beyond the basic needs of daily life are now becoming curious about the world

around them. The young people in these groups, like young people in general, have benefited from a better education than their parents received. All these groups, and the rest of the population as well, have been influenced by television, which has taught them about places and other times.

The effect of all this has been to change existing museums and to encourage the building of new ones. In the US and Canada alone, there are now more than 6,000 museums, almost twice as many as there were 25 years ago. About half of them are devoted to history, and the rest are evenly divided between the arts and sciences. The number of visitors, according to the American Association of museums, has risen to more than 700 million a year.

In fact, the crowds of visitors at some museums are creating a major problem, admission to museums has always been either free or very inexpensive, but now some museums are charging entrance fees for the first time or raising their prices. Even when raised, however, entrance fees are generally too low to support a museum, with its usually large building and its highly trained staff.

1. paragraph 2 _____.

2. paragraph 3 _____.

3. paragraph 4 _____.

4. paragraph 5 _____.

A. Causes of changes

B. Increasing number of museums and visitors

C. Museums getting closer to more spectators

D. Movies shown in museums

E. New notions about the management of museums

F. Places to visit

5. Now museums are no longer restricted to the privileged few, but _____.

6. With the development of society, people, especially the young people, _____.

7. To meet the needs of society, more museums _____.

8. Two major problems for museums are that they have too many visitors and they _____.

A. have higher demands of museums

B. are open to more people with different social background

C. to lengthen their opening hours

D. charge too little for admission

E. have been built and open to public

F. by lowering the admission fees

第四部分：阅读理解（每题3分，共45分）

下面有3篇短文，每篇短文后有5道题，每道题后面有4个选项。请仔细阅读短文并根据短文回答其后面的问题，从4个选项中选择1个最佳答案填入题前的括号内。

第1篇

（2002年理工A级阅读理解考题）

Space-Age Archeology

It's a strange partnership, but a very effective one: Satellites and space-shuttle-carried radar are helping archeologists. How? By "seeing" through sand or through treetops to locate important archeological sites.

The traditional tools for archeologists are shovels and picks. But high technology is making the archeologist's work and time far more productive.

Take for example, the second 1981 flight of the Space Shuttle Challenger. During the mission, a powerful, experimental radar was pointed at a lifeless stretch of desert in Egypt called the Selima Sand Sheet(part of the Sahara Desert). To everyone's surprise, the radar penetrated through the sand to the harder rock beneath. On the surface, there is a little indication that Africa's Sahara Desert was never anything but a desert. When the archeologists studied the radar images, they saw what seemed to be impossible: there was sand-buried landscape that was shaped by flowing water; traces of ancient riverbeds appeared to be over nine miles wide, far wider than most sections of the present-day Nile River. Today, the area is one of the hottest, driest desert in the world.

Archeologists dug pits along the old river banks and found clues to the past: stream-rounded pebbles (鹅卵石), Stone-Age axes, broken ostrich (鸵鸟) eggshells, and the shells of land snails. The archeologists were quite pleased with these findings. For years, they'd been finding stone axes scattered through the desert, and couldn't understand why. Now we know that early humans were living on the banks of old rivers, and left their beautiful tools behind. Some are so sharp that you could shave with them.

More recently, Landsat 4, a special earth-mapping satellite, aided in the discovery of ancient Mayan ruins in Mexico. Landsat can, with the help of false-color imagery, "see through" much of the area. Armed with these maps, a five-person expedition took to the air in a helicopter.

By the end of the second day, the team found a stretch of walled fields that expedition members said look like "old New England fences". They just go on, non-stop, for 40 miles. Later in the week, an ancient village was pinpointed, as was the "lost" city of Oxpemul, once found in the early 1930's but quickly reclaimed by the jungle. The findings made them able to map the extent of the Mayan civilization in about five days. Working on foot, it would have taken at least 100 years.

() 1. With the help of the space-shuttle carried radar, archeologists found ____.

- A. a new stretch of the Sahara desert
- B. traces of ancient riverbeds under the Sahara Desert
- C. some traditional archeological tools in the Sahara Desert
- D. a mountain beneath the Sahara Desert

() 2. Which of the following is true of the sand-buried landscape?

- A. It was an old avenue.
- B. It was an underground river.
- C. It was shaped by flowing river.
- D. It was shaped by the old Nile River.

- () 3. The stream-rounded pebbled and Stone-Age axes which were found along the ancient river banks show that ____.
- A. an early human civilization once existed along the old river banks
B. ancient people didn't know how to make weapons
C. most species of animals in Sahara have disappeared
D. early humans were good at fighting with sharp weapons
- () 4. "They" in the second line of the last paragraph refers to ____.
- A. old New England fences
B. the stretch of walled fields
C. the expedition members
D. ancient villages
- () 5. Which of the following best summarizes the main information of the passage?
- A. High-tech helps locate many fascinating archeological sites.
B. Without high-tech, the archeologist's work would come to a stop.
C. High-tech has taken the place of shovels and picks.
D. High-tech makes the archeologist's work more fruitful.

第 2 篇

Air Pollution Cloud Measured on Both Sides of Pacific

Scientists watched closely last spring as a haze of pollution, which had been tracked by satellite as it crossed the Pacific Ocean, settled over a large swath of North America from Calgary, Canada, into Arizona. Now it appears that, for the first time, researchers on both sides of the Pacific took detailed measurements of the same plume, a cloud that contained Gobi desert dust as well as hydrocarbons from industrial pollution.

Heather Price, a University of Washington doctoral student in chemistry, found that the amount of light reflected by the particles in the air was more than 550 percent greater than normal for that time of year. The mass of Asian air contained elevated levels of all pollutants measured. Price said, "but the only thing that came close to being alarming was the level of particulate matter."

The haze that settled across the western part of the country was widely reported by the news media, and it was measured as far inland as the ski slopes of Aspen, Colo.

Readings on the western side of the Pacific came from the Aerosol Characterization Experiments, a project aimed at understanding how particles in the atmosphere affect Earth's climate. Additional measurements were taken in the same region at the same time under a project sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Knowing the pollution was approaching Washington state, Price loaded sensing equipment aboard a rented Beechcraft on April 14 and flew to Neah Bay on the state's Northwest coast. Taking samples at various levels from 15, 000 feet to 20, 000 feet in altitude, she monitored quantities of dust, ozone, carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons. "From my copilot's seat, the dust was thick enough

to see with the naked eye.” Price said.

Now she is trying to correlate her findings with those of the two research teams operating on the other side of the Pacific, where at one point the pollution plume was larger than Japan. The huge size of the cloud showed up clearly in satellite images that gave Price plenty of warning the haze was on its way. “You can see these two blobs coming out of the deserts of Mongolia and growing over Asia, then getting swept out over the ocean and finally setting over North America,” she said. She intends to continue measuring air samples off the Washington coast and will be looking for air masses with evidence of pollution originating somewhere other than Asia. “We’d like to see if we can get a signature of pollution coming from Europe because computer models suggest that European sources also can be transported across the Pacific,” she said. “However, we expect that sources in Europe will contribute less than Asian sources.”

- () 1. The haze of pollution mentioned in the first paragraph is a cloud ____.
- A. of moisture over Calgary, Canada
B. developing over Pacific Ocean
C. of industrial pollutants
D. of desert dust and hydrocarbons
- () 2. One of the Price’s findings (Paragraph 2) about the particles of the air is that ____.
- A. they contain more pollutants than normal particles
B. they move much faster in high altitudes than in low altitudes
C. they are finer and lighter than normal particles
D. their ability to reflect light is much stronger
- () 3. What did Price not do during her research?
- A. She rented a Beechcraft.
B. She used her sensing equipment aboard the Beechcraft.
C. She collected samples of pollutants on the Northwest coast for further tests.
D. She tested quantities of chemicals in the air.
- () 4. According to the last paragraph, which of the following statements about the two research teams is true?
- A. The two research teams whose findings Price correlates hers with are based in Asia.
B. Price corrects some inaccurate data provided by the two teams operating in Asia.
C. Price is working with the two research teams in Japan.
D. The two teams in Asia volunteer to correlate their findings with Price’s.
- () 5. Which of the statements is closest in meaning to the sentence “..., we expect that sources in Europe will contribute less than Asian sources.”?
- A. Pollution is expected to be less serious in Europe than in Asia.
B. Pollution is studied in more depth in Europe than in Asia.
C. Pollutants coming from Europe are not the main source of pollution in North America.
D. Pollutants coming from Europe are the main source of pollution in North America.

第3篇

New Attempts to Eradicate AIDS Virus

A high-profile attempt to eradicate the AIDS virus in a few patients continues to show promise.

But researchers won't know for a year or more whether it will work, scientist David Ho told journalists this Wednesday for the Fourth Conference in Viruses and Infections.

"This is a study that's in progress," says Ho, head of the Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Center, New York.

The study involves 20 people who started combinations of anti-HIV drugs very early in the course of the disease, within 90 days of their infections. They've been treated for up to 18 months. Four others have dropped out because of side effects or problems complying with the exacting drug system.

The drugs have knocked the AIDS virus down to undetectable levels in the blood of all remaining patients. And, in the latest development, scientists have now tested lymph nodes and semen from a few patients and found no virus reproducing there, Ho says. "Bear in mind that undetectable does not equal absent," Ho says.

Ho has calculated that the drugs should be able to wipe out remaining viruses — at least from known reservoirs throughout the body — in two to three years. But the only way to prove eradication would be to stop the drugs and see if the virus comes back. On Wednesday, Ho said he wouldn't ask any patient to consider that step before 2 years of treatment.

And he emphasized that he is not urging widespread adoption of such early, aggressive treatment outside of trials. No one knows the long-term risks.

But other scientists are looking at similar experiments. A federally funded study will put 300 patients on triple-drug treatments and then see if some responding well after six months can continue to suppress the virus on just one or two drugs, says researcher Douglas Richman of the University of California, San Diego. Some patients in that study also may be offered the chance to stop therapy after 18 months or more, he says.

- () 1. According to the passage, the attempt to eradicate the AIDS virus ____.
- A. continues to be hopeful B. will be successful in a year
- C. will be successful in future D. will stop being hopeful
- () 2. Which is NOT true about the study?
- A. There are 20 patients involved in the study.
- B. The patients have used several anti-HIV drugs.
- C. The patients have been treated for up to 18 months.
- D. 16 patients did not go through the whole study.
- () 3. What do Ho's words "Bear in mind that undetectable does not equal absent" mean?
- A. AIDS virus can exist in the blood without being detected.
- B. AIDS virus is undetectable in the blood.
- C. No AIDS virus can be detected in the blood.
- D. No virus found in the blood means no AIDS.

- () 4. How could we prove that the drugs have wiped out the remaining viruses?
- A. By using up all the drugs at once.
- B. By waiting for the virus to die slowly.
- C. By asking the patients' feeling about the disease.
- D. By stopping the drugs to see if the virus comes back.
- () 5. Other scientists are looking at experiments that are similar in that they are ____.
- A. costly
- B. economical.
- C. traditional
- D. bold.

第五部分：补全短文（每题2分，共10分）

阅读下面的短文，文章中有 5 处空白，文章后有 6 组文字，请根据文章的内容选择 5 组文字，将其分别放回文章原有位置，以恢复文章原貌。请将答案填在相应的横线上。

Why do People Shrink?

Did you ever see the movie *Honey, I shrunk the kids*? It's about a wacky dad (who's also a scientist) who accidentally shrinks his kids with his homemade miniaturizing invention. Oops! 1.

For older people, shrinking isn't that dramatic or sudden at all. It takes place over years and may add up to only one inch or so off of their adult height (maybe a little more, maybe less), and this kind of shrinking can't be magically reversed, although there are things that can be done to stop it or slow it down.

There are a few reasons. As people get older, they generally lose some muscle and fat from their bodies as part of the natural aging process. Gravity (the force that keeps your feet on the ground) take hold, and the bones in the spine, called vertebrae, may break down or degenerate, and start to collapse into one another. 3. But perhaps the most common reason why some older people shrink is because of osteoporosis.

Osteoporosis occurs when too much spongy bone tissue (which is found inside of most bones) is broken down and not enough new bone material is made. 4. Bones become smaller and weaker and can easily break if someone with osteoporosis is injured. Older people —especially women, who generally have smaller and lighter bones to begin with — are more likely to develop osteoporosis. As years go by, a person with osteoporosis shrinks a little bit.

Did you know that every day you do a shrinking act? You aren't as tall at the end of the day as you are at the beginning. That's because as the day goes on, water in the disks of the spine gets compressed (squeezed) due to gravity, making you just a tiny bit shorter. Don't worry, though. 5

- A. They end up pressing closer together, which makes a person lose a little height and become shorter.
- B. Once you get a good night's rest, your body recovers, and the next morning, you're standing tall again.
- C. Over time, bone is said to be lost because it's not being replaced.
- D. Luckily, there are things that people can do to prevent shrinking.
- E. The kids spend the rest of the movie as tiny people who are barely visible while trying to get

back to their normal size.

F. But why does shrinking happen at all?

第六部分：完型填空（每题 1 分，共 15 分）

阅读下面的短文，文中有 15 处空白，每处空白给出了 4 个选项，请根据短文的内容从 4 个选项中选择 1 个最佳答案，并填入题前的括号内。

Crashed Cars to Text Message for Help

There is no good place to have a car crash — but some places are worse than others. In a foreign country, for instance, 1 to explain via cellphone that you are upside down in a ditch when you cannot speak the local language can fatally delay the arrival of the emergency services.

But an answer may be at hand. Researchers funded by the European Commission are beginning tests of a system called E-merge that 2 senses when a car has crashed and sends a text message telling emergency services in the local language that the accident has taken place.

The system was 3 by ERTICO, a transport research organization based in Brussels, Belgium. Cars are fitted with a cellphone-sized device attached 4 the underside of the dashboard which is activated by the same sensor that triggers the airbag in a crash. The device 5 a cellphone circuit, a GPS positioning unit and a microphone and loudspeaker.

It registers the severity of the crash by 6 the deceleration data from the airbag's sensor. Using GPS information, it works out which country the Car is in, and from this it determines 7 which language to compose an alert message detailing precise location of the accident.

The device then automatically makes a call to the local emergency services 8. If the car's occupants are conscious, they can communicate with the operator 9 the speaker and microphone.

E-merge also transmits the vehicles make, model, color and license number, and its heading when it crashed, which in rum indicates on which side of a multi-lane highway it ended up.

This 10 the emergency services find the vehicle as soon as they arrive on the scene. "We can waste a large 11 time searching for an incident," says Jim Hammond, a (an) 12 in vehicle technology at the Association of Chief Police Officers in the UK. Tests will begin soon with police car fleets in the UK. Trials have already started in Germany, Sweden, Spain, the Netherlands and Italy.

In-car systems that summon the emergency services after a crash have 13 been fitted in some premium cars. ERTICO says that 14 EU states "are willing to fund the necessary infrastructure, E-merge could be working by 2008.

A study by French car maker Renault concluded that the system could save up to 6000 of the 40, 000 lives lost each year on Europe's roads, and prevent a similar number of serious injuries.

The Renault study estimates that fitting E-merge to every car in Europe would eventually save around 150 billion per 15 in terms of reduced costs to health services and insurance companies, and fewer lost working days.

cellphone *n.* 移动电话, 手机
underside *n.* 下侧; 底面
dashboard *n.* (车辆的)挡泥板; (汽车的)仪表板
sensor *n.* 传感器; 敏感元件
airbag *n.* (安全)气囊
severity *n.* 严重(性)
deceleration *n.* 减速
occupant *n.* 占有人, 占用者

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| () 1. A. try | B. tried | C. trying | D. having tried |
| () 2. A. automatically | | B. accidentally | |
| () C. tremendously | | D. usually | |
| () 3. A. changed | B. located | C. developed | D. copied |
| () 4. A. by | B. up | C. about | D. to |
| () 5. A. forms | | B. is consisted of | |
| () C. composed of | | D. includes | |
| () 6. A. read | B. reading | C. reads | D. being read |
| () 7. A. on | B. in | C. of | D. at |
| () 8. A. car maker | B. policeman | C. doctor | D. operator |
| () 9. A. via | B. near | C. by | D. besides |
| () 10. A. assists | B. causes | C. makes | D. helps |
| () 11. A. number of | B. deal of | C. amount of | D. volume of |
| () 12. A. writer | B. reporter | C. expert | D. leader |
| () 13. A. already | B. long ago | C. long before | D. shortly |
| () 14. A. although | B. nevertheless | C. however | D. if |
| () 15. A. city | B. year | C. person | D. country |